MANY WEIGHTY MATTERS.

THE TAXING OF STREET RAILROAD COMPANIES.

No More Double Taxation For the Consolidated Road-Bill de Forgery of Railroad Tickets-The Oyster Police Bill-Its Friends Confident of Its Success Though it is Temporarily Delayed-A Forme New Haven Man For Deptny Labor Commissioner-Important and Startling Report Concerning the Big Deficit in the State Treasury.

Hartford, March 28-The finance committee heard attornies from the street railroads this afternoon regard ing the bills changing the present method of taxing street railways. The tax is 1 per cent, on the stock and bonds of such roads. There are two bills in favor of local taxation pending One provides a tax of 2 per cent., the other 314 per cent, on the gross earn ings of such companies.

Judge Gager of Derby, Attorney Terry of Waterbury and S. Harrison Wagner of the Winchester avenue road favored a local tax, Hon, Lynds Harrison of New Haven, representing the New Haven and Centerville road and the Meriden street road, opposed both bills and said the present law was

good and satisfactory.

Judge Gager said: "It would be impossible to-day to fix upon any per-centage that would yield returns deemed as a confessedly fair rate. We cannot say what the gross receipts will in any particular year and could make no estimate for the succeeding year. One year ago some of the roads were in transition from horse to electric power and this transition is to be con tinued for two or three years to comon other roads of the state. The cost of construction in Massachusetts was on an average \$53,000 per mile-in the smaller towns it was as low as \$13,500, while for the expensive West End roads in Boston it was as high as \$93,000 per mile. In this state the average cost would say is from \$30,000 to \$40,000 per mile."

One of the bills provides that after September 13, 1895, the tax shall be at 3½ per cent, on gross earnings, There must be a sworn statement of the earnings and any false information is punishable with a fine of \$500. FORGERY OF RAILROAD TICKETS

Vice President Hall of the Conosli dated road went before the judiciary committee this afternoon and advo cated the bill providing a punishmen of one years' imprisonment and \$500 fine for the theft, or forgery of rail road tickets. He showed that the different roads of the country experienced heavy losses from time to time from this fraud and urged that a law should be provided in this state as a matter of just protection

STATE PENSIONS FOR SOLDIERS WIDOWS.

Among others who spoke before the military committee on the bill providing a pension for dependent widows of old soldiers, was General E. S. Greeley of New Haven. He says the general government is shouldering a great burden in providing pensions for veteran soldiers, He would not add to this burden, but favors a reasonable pension for dependent widows to be paid by the state.

HAMDEN AND NORTH HAVEN BOUNDARY.

The committee on new towns and probate districts have held many meetings on the petitions for ceding of territory from Hamden to North Haven and vice versa. Another hearing took place to-day and Senator Little, the chairman, urged the disputants if possible to settle their differences, agree upon some bill and report to the committee, William C. Case, representing Hamden, and H. E. Benton and Ed L. Lindsley, representing North Haven, expressed a willingness to try and they will meet in New Haven one week from Saturday.

THE TEMPERANCE BILLS.

afternoon heard N. S. Kendall of New Haven, president of the Connecticut Liquor Dealers' association, for half an hour, in opposition to the pending bills. He said the present license law was good enough and it ought not to be meddled with

THE BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIA-TIONS.

the committee on banks in advocacy of his bill placing the Building Loan asso-clations of the state under the direction of the bank commission. He is backed up by the seventeen associations of this

NO MORE DOUBLE TAXATION. The special order in the house this morning was the bill amending section 8,923 of the general statutes relating to the returns of railroad companies. The matter referred to is the Old Colony road double tax. This stock, controlled by the Consolidated road, is taxed in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and a tax has been levied in Connecticut This bill provides that the tax shall not be collected in this state, as that would be double tax. The debate was listened to by a large number of spec

Representative Cowell of Waterbury explained the bill and urged its pass-

Representative Hicks of Tolland in advocating the bill spoke in part as fol-

"Every newspaper in Connecticut heartly approves this bill, and every citizen and every taxpayer in Connec ticut is in favor of it, with one bare ex-And his objection is not so much to this particular bill, but because he thinks some years ago this road did not do exactly as he claims the law requires that it should have done. I have made some Railroad company is paying more than its just proportion of the taxes of this

"I make the total cash value of this company to be \$45,620,884.99 for the entire length of \$48 92-100 miles, and there are in the state of Connecticut 166 66-100 that there had not been fair play in miles, making the real cash value of the matter. Friends of the bill claim that much of this railroad as lies within the state of Connecticut to be \$39,544, 659.70. These figures I gathered from the reports of your railroad commissioners, and from the reports of this Now, a 1 per cent, tax on so much of ter will be in order,

this property as lies within the state of IVES FOR DEPUTY COMMISSIONER. Connecticut would raise \$305,446.50, which is the fair rate of taxation of all property in Connecticut where it is assessed at its full value, as in the city of Bridgeport, and many other places

in the state. "Under your present system of tax ing the railroads of this state this company pays into the treasury on that same property \$585,049.85, an excess of taxation above the proportion that all other property pays of \$229,603.25, showing that this property is paying 1% per cent, on the full cash value of its prop erty. In 99 towns out of 100 in this state the property is not assessed for more than one-half to two-thirds of its full value, which makes the burden still more onerous that this company are carrying, paying as it does 1% per cent upon its full value.

This company paid for the year end-ing September 20, 1894, 28 per cent. of the entire revenues of the state of Connecticut, and 40 per cent, of the total taxes paid by corporations, including insurance companies, savings banks, ex-and all other kinds of corporations press companies, telephone companies The mutual insurance companies and the savings banks of the state pay from one-fourth to three-fourths of one pe cent. The six telegraph and telephon ompanies, and the three express com panies, pay less than one per cent. or the value of their property

"Again, if you look at the earnings of the different railroads of the state you will find that the Consolidated railroad pays more largely in propor tion to its earnings than any other milroad in the state. This railroad for the year ending June 30, 1893, earned about 59 per cent, of the total amoun earned by steam railroads, and paid about 74 per cent. of the taxes paid by these railroads into the treasury. The New York and New England railroad sarned 24 per cent, and paid 221-2 pe cent, of the taxes. And the Philadel-phia, Reading and New England rulload earned nearly 4 per cent, and paid ess than 1 per cent, of the taxes.
"Now, from these figures which I give

I make the statement, without our of contradiction, that this railroad ompany pays more in taxes every ear than any other property in this state; far more in proportion than the nanufactories in Bridgeport, Wateroury, Meriden or Willimantic are pay ing, and far more than the property any member of this general assembly, I care not from where he comes, or

that kind of business he is engaged in. "It would be a sorry day if this com pany should come here and ask that all these laws taxing raffroads should e repealed, and that they should be allowed to have their properly in the severa, towns through which their lines run assessed the same as your prop erty, and bear the same taxes, and the same as the railroads in Rhode Island are taxed.

"The superior court, the highest tribunal of this state, in an elaborate opinon written by that eminent jurist, Elisha Carpenter, the greatest jurist, and perhaps the greatest man, that Windham county has produced in our day, and in an opinion concurred in by Hon. Lafayette S. Foster and Hon. James Phelps, has bluzed the history of this state with the incontrovertible fact that this railroad has always been paying more than its just proportion of the taxes of the state. These are their words: 'We think, therefore, it is safe to assume that taxation upon railroad property is considerably above the iverage rate of taxation throughout the state.' (40 Conn., 494.) "If the Meriden Britannia company

the Russell & Erwin Manufacturing ompany and other prosperous manufacturing companies in this state were taxed the same as this railroad com pany is, on the market value of their stock, instead of on the value of their their present taxes.
"It is a good Christian motto to 'Do

nto others as you would that they should do unto you;' and let us be just to this railroad that comes here to-day, and puts its case on its naked merits. and refuses to spend a dollar in 'he lobby, or in securing the votes of a sin-gle member of the legislature. I cannot help thinking that the man who votes against this righteous bill is sinning gainst light.

Mr. Bowen of Windham in the course of his remarks on the bill said:

"Mr. Goodwin goes about and the specter of the Consolidated road haunts alm all the time. I understand that when the newsboys cry the 'New York, New Haven and Hartford' papers he Attorney C. E. Hoadley spoke before asks them to change their cry. But even Mr. Goodwin admits the present double tax is unjust, and that is pretty good testimony in favor of this bill.

Mr. Ogden of Wilton then offered the amendment referred to yesterday. It provides that this act shall not take of fect until the so-called evaded taxes from 1872 to 1885 are paid. The amendment was killed, and after a debate of two and one-half hours the bill was passed with only two dissenting votes. WISH AND GAME COMMISSION BILL

This afternoon the house took for the last thing the game and fish commission bill, passed by the senate. A vote on the question to table showed no quorum, and the house adjourned.

TO BE MADE JUDGES. The following recommendations wer eccived to-day for judgeships: F. B. Clapp to be judge of the Derby city hourt, George H. Cowell to be judge of the Waterbury city court, Charles S. Hungerford and George S. Dibble to be judge and deputy judge respectively of the Naugatuck city court, and Selden Welch to be judge of the Torrington

OYSTER POLICE BILL STALLED. After a sploy contest this morning the senate, by a vote of 14 to 9, voted to scommit the oyster police bill to the ommittee on fisherles. Some reports vesterday said: It now looks as if the measure would be defeated." Tills is investigations of my own account, and to say the least, a little premature. I am satisfied that the Consolidated it is learned that six of the fourteen senators who voted to recommit are in favor of the bill, but voted to recommit o give two senators who did not vote on the bill an opportunity to do They favored the bill but voted to reommit so that none could raise the cry

that it is sure to pass triumphantly, There being disagreeing action, the house having passed the bill, it will go back to the house, and a motion to con our with the senate in recommitting company to its own stockholders, and a motion to insist and ask for a commit-I have also been aided by experts not in the employ of this railroad company, to indefinitely postpone the whole mat-

Colonel Horne to-day appointed Walace W. Ives of Norwich deputy labor ommissioner. He was formerly of New Haven.

A SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Mr. Ives was born in New Haven in 850, received a common school educaion and took a business course inder the veteran teacher, John E. Lov ell, of that city. He learned the tradf an organ builder with B. Shoninger & Co., serving with them for four years. He went to Norwich twenty-three years ago to work for the Vogel & Hughes company at Thamesville. Since that ompany closed business he has been ngaged in electro-plating. He is well ead in mechanical and natural science and has given much attention to the solal problem. He is a live republican, and had the endorsement of most of the eading republicans of Norwich.

Mr. Ives is a workingman and will be a valuable assistant to Labor Commisioner Horne, who spent several years a shop before he entered upon study of law, and who is equipped to fill the position with honor to himself and to the state.

SENATE.

These bills were passed: Authorizing Masonic Temple association of Bridge port to Issue bonds and amending the charter of the same; incorporating the New England Construction company; corporating the Chaquette Canal and Harbor Dredging company, now hav-West Virginia and principal office in Bridgeport; incorporating the Library sociation of Cheshire; amending char er of the Crescent Park company: Inorporating the Avery Memorial asso lation of Groton; concerning courts of ommon pleas, referring to the assignent of judges; providing that in tak ig out papers the applicant must pay his naturalization expenses; author ing the town of North Haven to apropriate money for the Bradley Libra y association; authorizing the town of Windham to issue bonds; concerning he admission of soldlers, satiors and arines to hospitals or homes; con ng fishing in Moomip pend; relating to prance companies; concerning the tak g out escallons in Niantic river: Gidn H. Welch appointed judge of town ourt of Torrington; relating to deposits by insurance companies with state asurer; concerning trademarks; au horizing the city of Rockville to issu ewer bonds; amending charter of Mar iden Turner society; incorporating St. Aloysius society of Derby; incorporating dison Library association; incorpo ting Raymond Hill Cemetery associa on; changing name of American asy cut League of Art Students; incorpor ting Young Men's Literary association f Hartford, the T. E. Hopkins com any of Killingly, the Exchange Build ng company of New Haven, and ex ending time for organization of the Milner company of Plainfield; city of Willimantic to issue bonds; incorporati ng Western New England Iron Steel and Hardware association; concerning nterference with electrical appliance f street railways: relating to black bass; incorporating the Welcome Socia club of Ansonia; validating certain deeds and acknowledgments; concernng school visitors and town commit tees; amending section 1426 concerning njury to property in highways an parks; providing that selectmen shall e sworn; concerning writs of error i ummary process; concerning costs

THE COMMITTEE'S REPORT. The joint standing committee on fi nance, who were directed by house joint resolution No. 90 to investigate property, it would double and treble the matter of raising sufficient funds to pay the yearly expenses and expenditures of the state, and to recommen such additional taxation as may be re quired to meet the ourrent expenses and report by bill or otherwise, beg leave submit the following report:

oreclosure, and concerning marriage.

The words of the resolution as view den the light of circumstances require hat your committee, through careful investigations, should make an estimate s accurate as possible of the expense f the state for the next two years; o its probable receipts for the same period of time, and if a deficiency seems cer-tain or imminent to recommend such egislation as to them might seem wis and necessary. There were two ways of arriving at an estimate of the probable expenses of the state. One was t udge of the future by the past, to look at the figures and the teachings of the ast, and to count it as reasonably certain that legislation would be as it has een in the line of fust economy or of extravagant generosity. The other way as to seek the opinions of those state officers who by law or by custom are expected to make estimates and whose knowledge and position give weight to their opinions. Your committee adopted both methods and in both lines of inestigation reached conclusions which pure virtually the same. For the purose of comparison your committee went back in the history of the state for a period of eight years. It is obvious that comparing expenses a year of odd or of even date should be compared with a similar year, as the large cost of th general assembly is charged to every other year only. It is also clear that the interest on state bonds and on the trust funds should be thrown out of the ount, as this represents a debt rather

han an expens For the fiscal year ending in 1887, the state expenses thus considered were \$1,001,594; six years later or in 1893, these expenses had grown to \$2,-254,282, or an increase of more than 40 per cent. The sum of \$75,000 or \$100,000 should perhaps as properly belonging to expenses as belonging to the previous year be deducted from the previous year, but in view of the tendency of recent legislation to increase expenditures your committee ould not estimate the expenses for the fiscal year ending in 1895 at less than \$2,300,000. This opinion is con firmed by the comptroller who, having in mind this legislative tendency, estiates the expenses of the year at \$2,-308,500, besides \$195,000 for the interest the bonds. No state official yet has made any estimate of the expenses for 1896, but in view of the fact that it is likely that there will be no sessions of the general as-

sembly in that year your committee estimates the expenses at \$300,000 less than for the year 1895, but no careful omputation would make the expense for the two years, including the interest on the bonds, at less than \$4,-500,000. This actual increase in the expenses of the state, for the last two years of \$1,038,000 as compared with tended by Dr. Sage.

1887 and 1888, and the further estimated ncrease of \$117,000 for the two years to come, are vastly greater in proportion than the increase in the popula tion of the state. The people of Con-necticut are increasing in number at a rate a little less than 2 per cent. ince 1887 and 1888 had increased only n the ratio in which its population has creased, your committee could safely ckon the expenses for 1895 at \$1,858. 00, and for 1896 at \$1,781,000, or, for th wo years, at \$8,849,000, including the nterest on the bonds. This is a sur ess by \$651,000 than the estimate which your state officials and your commit-tee make to-day. If it were not for this inordinate increase in the expen ditures of the state, there would have been no resolution directing an investigation; no suggestion of increased tax ation in any direction; no cloud of a state tax looming up above the financial horizon, for, under existing laws, the receipts of the state would be ample for its expenses.

If the present laws remain unchanged it is reasonably safe to estimate the re elpts of the state for the year 1895 at \$1,900,000. There seems to be reason fo the belief that for the following year there will be in receipts an increase \$100,000. Opinions, based upon thorough knowledge of the present law and existing conditions, agree in the conclusion that the receipts of the state for the next two years will be about \$3,900,000. This shows a deficiency in expected receipts for two years as com pared with probable expenditures, for the same period, of \$600,000.

REASON FOR ALARM.

There would be reason for alarm in he situation if the key to safety were not in the hands of the present legisla-

The question for this general assem bly to consider and to solve is this. How can this threatened deficiency be

net or how can it be averted? In the view of your committee there are three ways of meeting this deficiency One way is by increased tax upon co porations in certain lines of business But increased taxation in these line should be based on equity and justice If in this state there is any kind of ousiness which is not bearing its ful and equal share of the burden of taxa ion, its taxes should be increased, be ause such increase is right and just in itself, and not because the expenses of the state exceed its revenue.

TAXING INSURANCE COMPANIES The tax rate on mutual life insurance ompanies has been decreased from ne-half of one per cent. in 1881 to the present rate of one-fourth of one per ent. The annual revenue now coming o the treasury of the state from this ource exceeds \$250,000. The re-enact nent of the former rate on these com anies would presumably add \$250,000 o the annual receipts of the state. Of he justice or the wisdom of such a re nactment your committee expresses n opinion. A bill in that direction has een referred by this general assembly to another committee. It is not within our province to anticipate the repor of this bill, or to speculate concerning its adoption. There are other kinds of business in which increased taxation is essible, but it would be of doubtful wisdom, while ingenuity in devising new lines of taxation is rarely statesmanship

THE STATE TO BORROW MONEY Another way of meeting the impendng deficiency would be for the state borrow money. Beyond doubt state onds could be issued to an amount many times this deficiency, and, bearing a low rate of interest, could readily sold at par, but borrowing money to pay current expenses is contrary to the settled policy of the state. It is before Judge Caflahan last November, felt that the credit of the state should that before its conclusion the judge was gency, which is of supreme importance the future. No party would dare issue new bonds in a condition

The third way of providing for the ity do the latter. threatened deficiency in revenue is for this general assembly to order a state tax on the towns. This tax has not been imposed for the last four years, and its levy now would be counted far more than ever before, as a hardship by the people. The hard times for the last two years have greatly inreased that poverty which has been elleved and must be relieved by the owns themselves. There is hardly a axpayer in the state who has not felthat from his lessened income he must help some needy neighbor, of whose coverty the town has known nothing If a state tax must come, let it come as a necessity, known to have been created by the weakness or the careleseness, or the extravagant generosity of past legislation. If this general asembly, by its action, sternly checks the endency to lavish appropriation, if all its legislation is in the line of wise nomy, it can fearlessly order i state tax, if the necessity seems pres ing. In such a case the oddum of the hardship will be laid at the door of the past, rather than at that of the pres

RIGID INVESTIGATION A NECES SITY.

With this report your committee sub mits a bill for a state tax, but we do not believe in its necessity, and we do not recommend its passage. We rather recommend that before any appro priation for any purpose is voted, rigid investigation and full discussion shall show its justice and its reasonable ne cessity. There is hardly a line of state appropriations in which the growth of recent years should not receive a sever pruning. State officials, whose long ex perience and thorough knowledge of arfairs command respect for their opinons, believe that hundreds of thousands of dollars can be saved in the yearly expenses of the state with no detriment to any of its institutions, and no lessening of their efficiency. And this saving averts the necessity o state tax.

Your committee submits this bill imply that its consideration may not be deferred till the closing days of the ession, but that it may receive early and full discussion in the committee of the whole or be referred to somother committee, as you may direct.

It was voted in the house to have 50 copies of the committee's report print-

Mr. Galpin Improving. President Galpin of the New Haven Clock company is improving and will probably be out next week. He is atA FAREWELL RECEPTION

Before Departing From This City for Her Home in Scotland.

Miss Barbra Ogilvie, who sails for Scotland to-morrow, was tendered farewell reception by a large number of her friends at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. James Mustarde, of 94 Crown street, Wednesday night. A fine musical program was rendered during the evening. Dancing and games were also indulged in; and that, together with a bountiful supply of refreshments, went to make a very happy evening. Before breaking up the party oined in wishing Miss Ogilvie a safe voyage. The following is the program Plano Solo-Miss B. Ogilvie

Song-"Bessie, the Maid of Dundee" Miss M. MacLauchlin Song-"True Till Death"-J. Deans. Plano Solo-Miss Mabel Hough Song-"Blue Alsatian Mountains"-John C. Norton Song-"Far, Far Away"

Miss O. Reaves Song-"The Bridge"-J. Deans. Song-"The Heart Bowed Down"-Miss Lizzie Ogilvie

Duet-Larboard Watch Messrs, John Imrie and John C. Norton Song—'You'll Soon Forget'— Miss Barbra Ogilvie John Imrie

Song-"Take Back My Heart" Andrew Monteith ong-"Auld Lang Syne."

Among those present during the vening were Mr. and Mrs. Angus Mc-Pherson, Mr. and Mrs. A. Montelth, Mr. and Mrs. James Mustarde, Mrs. John Misses Grace Cameron, Ollic Reeves, Lizzie Rowan, R. Zhane, Clara Gillespie, Mabel Hough, Jessie Rowan, I. Simpson, M. Cameron, Lizzie Ogilvie Mary MacLauchlin, M. MacLauchlin Barbra Ogilvie, Lizzie McCarter Messrs, John Deans, Vale, John C. Nos , chief of Clan McLeod, R. Pryde chief of the New Haven Caledonia club, John Menzies, David Mustarde, J. McLaren, Yale, R. McLauchtin, Rowan, James Anderson, Joseph Farina, John Imrie, J. Low, R. Brown and Ronald H. Mustarde.

COURT RECORD.

City Court-Criminal Side-Judge Callahan John M.Landrigan and Thomas Batts, violation of city ordinance, continued until March 30; Fraderick F. Smith, obaining money by false pretenses, three conths in jall, \$8:86 costs; James Doyle, violation of Sunday liquor law, dis harged; Thomas Kiernan, violation of quor law, nolled on payment of \$19.84 osts; John J. Toole, breach of the discharged; Alfonso Mausca, breach of the peace, continued until March 80; Danfel Wesson, breach of the ace, \$10 fine, \$7.06 costs; William White, breach of the peace, continued until March 30; Edward Turbert, reach of the peace, confinued until Murch 30.

Court Notes.

Justice of the Peace S. Spier yester day rendered judgment in the case of Joseph Argyill vs. James Reynolds for the plaintiff to recover \$45 for wages alleged to be due.

In the oity court yesterday afternoon Edward F. Quigley, whose place or State street was raided several months ago at the instance of the local Law and Order league, was found guilty by Judg Callahan and a fine of \$25 and costs imposed. The costs will be unusually heavy, owing to the number of continu ances. The case was originally started used only to tide over a temporary taken sick with typhoid fever and the lifficulty, or to meet some great emer- | case had to be continued until his recovery. After the decision had been announced yesterday afternoon the case was consinued until this morning in orwhich required only the exercise of the der to give Quigley an opportunity to appeal or pay. He will in all probabil-

Suit was brought yesterday against the Evening Leader company for \$5,000 damages for libel. The plaintiff is O.

A MOTHER'S DUTY

TOWARDS HER DAUGHTERS.

Suggestions Which Bear Repeating, as Their Importance is Immeasurable.

(SPECIAL TO OUR LAUY READERS.)

Only a few years ago even the medical profession scouted the idea that young girls could suffer from the misery of uterus

That form of disease, it was claimed,



When Lydia E. Pinkham first sent-out the news of her great discovery, there was no lack of harsh speech from those whose practice and opinions she set at

But when young girls by the hundreds were absolutely cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, then the tongues of the traducers were stilled, and faith was allowed to live in the hearts of

Young girls are subject to this trouble, It robs them of the buoyancy of youth. It makes all effort distasteful. It causes retention and suppression of menses, leucorrhoea, severe headache, waxy complexion, depression, weakness, loss of appeate and interest.

Certainly mothers ought to know that these are all symptoms of the one cause of nearly all the suffering that co women; and to save their daughters ought to begin treatment at once. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Com-pound is the surest and most natural remedy for women ever compounded. It

will accomplish its work with certainty. s an article which appeared in Wed nesday's Leader in reference to an counter between Mr. Fowler and W. H.

Committee on Special Instruction.

A meeting of the committee on spe cial instruction of the board of educa tion was held yesterday afternoon Several matters of importance were dis sussed, among them the free kindergar-They will come up at the ten matter. meeting of the board to-night.

A Trolley Party.

A most enjoyable trolly party left the corner of Elliott street and Sylvan avenue Wednesday afternoon. The party went over the line of the Winchester railroad. After the ride about twenty couple sat down to a spread served by Mrs. Fred Lutz. Among those present were Miss Basserman, Miss Benought Misses Bollman, Miss and Mrs. Brethauer, Misses Weibel, Miss Graves, Miss Frieck, Misses Lutz, Mrs. C. R. Nicklas, Mrs. Fred W, Lutz, Miss and Mrs. Schwille and Messrs. Bollman, Breth-ager, Graves, Hauser, Lutz, Whitelock, Weibel and Nicklas.

AN ESTEEMED RESIDENT

on to Leave for Philadelphia to Reside Mr. F. Lyons, who has been a resident of this city for over thirty-onyears and many of which were spent in business on Chapel street, will leave New Haven to-day to become a resting to reside with his daughter, Mrs A. Levy of that city. In his departure from this city Mr. Lyons will leave large number of friends who wish him even greater success than while a rest. dent of this city.

Figures Don't Lie, But those figures at Oak Hall's bank-

H. D. Fowler and the basis of the suit rupt sale will set you a guessing

P-e-a-r-l-1-n-e. This is the way we spell it. It's necessary to mention it, because some women don't seem to know. We find so many who say they use Pearline, and then, upon examination, find that what they are using is only some imitation of it. See if your package is marked as above. There is only one Pearline. It makes white

things whiter-bright things brighter-economical and saves at every point. For washng and cleaning, nothing under any other name can equal it. Send Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, it Back and if your grocer sends you something in place of Pearline, be honest—send it back.

All JAMES PYLE, N. Y.

IN ARTHUR CONTRACTOR OF THE CO Mrs. Kendal THE genuine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has helped me considerably to keep my strength. I consider it the best nutritive tonic and table beverage I know of.

Beware of imitations. The commine Johann Hoff's Malt Extract has the signature and genuine Johann Hot on neck label. E Agents, New York. EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole

Dry Goods.

LADIES' HOSIERY LADIES' UNDERWEAR

MISSES' HOSIERY MISSES' UNDERWEAR

BOYS' HOSIERY BOYS' UNDERWEAR

HOSIERY

UNDERWEAR

TO TALK ABOUT.

Our buyer was very indignant. on learning that we left the Hosiery adv. out of our regular large space, --- so, to keep peace in the store, had to devote this space to the above. Sorry to leave it out of the big adv., as: lots of great things for little money had been piled up at this counter for Monday buyers. Maybe you will see this and probably take a hint. It pays to look up such offerings:

There's a lot at 10 and 12 1/20 Another lot at Another lot at Another lot at Another lot at Another lot at

Many more are here but the cream of Spring, 1895, are quoted. Glad to see you.

Glad to self you.

Glad to wait on you whether you buy

834 to 849 Chapel Street,

New Haven, Ot.

Special Sale, 2,67.

UNUSUAL VALUE

In our long business experience we have bought and sold most of the common and medium priced makes of Shoes.

We have settled on what we consider the best value for the money" and propose to hold our trade,and increase it as well,---by offering in this Special sale Shoes for Men and Women which we warrant as good as any \$3.00 Shoe for

\$2.67.

It will pay you to see them.

854 Chapel Street.

District of New Haven, ss. Probate Court, March 22d, 1896.

ESTATE of LUCHUS ROWE, late of New Haven, in said district, eccased.

Upon application of William A. Rowe and Eroest C. Rowe, praying that an instrument in writing purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased may be proved, approved, allowed and admitted to probate, as per application on file more fully appears.

It is

It is

ORDERED—That said application be heard/
and determined at a Probate court to be held at New Haven in said district, on the 29th day of March. A. D. 1986, at 10 o'clock in the forenom, and that notice be given of the pendency of said application and the time and place of hearing thereon, by publishing the
same three times in some newspaper having a
circulation in said district.

LIVINGSTON W. CLEAVELAND,
mb27 St. Judge of said Courts